

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The reports of the several executive departments which will be laid before Congress in the usual course will exhibit in detail the operations of the government for the last fiscal year. Only the more important incidents and results, and chiefly such as may be the foundation of the recommendations I shall submit, will be referred to in this annual message.

The vast and increasing business of the government has been transacted by the several departments during the year with faithfulness, energy and success. The revenues amounting to above \$450,000,000, have been collected and disbursed without revealing, so far as I can ascertain, a single case of defalcation or embezzlement. An earnest effort has been made to stimulate a sense of responsibility and public duty in all officers and employees of every grade, and the work done by them has almost wholly escaped unfavorable criticism. I speak of these matters with freedom because the credit of this good work is not mine, but is shared by the heads of the several departments with the great body of faithful officers and employees who serve under them. The closest scrutiny of Congress is invited to all the methods of administration and to every item of expenditure.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH EUROPE.

The friendly relations of our country with the nations of Europe and of the East have been undisturbed, while the ties of good will and common interest that bind us to the States of the Western Hemisphere have been notably strengthened by the conference held in this capital to consider measures for the general welfare. Pursuant to the invitation authorized by Congress, the representatives of every independent State of the American continent and of Hayti met in conference in this capital in October, 1862, and continued in session until the 19th of last April. This important convocation marks a most interesting and influential epoch in the history of the Western Hemisphere. It is noteworthy that Brazil, invited while under an imperial form of government, shared as a republic in the deliberations and results of the conference. The recommendations of this conference were all transmitted to Congress at the last session.

RESULTS OF THE MARINE CONFERENCE.

The International Marine Conference, which sat at Washington last winter, reached a very gratifying result. The regulations suggested have been brought to the attention of all the governments represented, and their general adoption is confidently expected. The legislation of Congress at the last session is in conformity with the propositions of the conference, and the proclamation therein provided for will be issued when the other powers have given notice of their adhesion.

THE NEW REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL.

Toward the end of the past year the only independent monarchical government on the Western Continent, that of Brazil, ceased to exist and was succeeded by a republic. Diplomatic relations were at once established with the new government, but it was not completely recognized until an opportunity had been afforded to ascertain that it had popular approval and support. When the course of events had yielded assurance of this fact, no time was lost in extending to the new government a full and cordial welcome into the family of American commonwealths. It is confidently believed that the good relations of the two countries will be preserved, and that the future will witness an increased intimacy of intercourse and an expansion of their mutual commerce.

THE PEACE OF CENTRAL AMERICA DISTURBED.

The peace of Central America has again been disturbed through a revolutionary change in Salvador, which was not recognized by other States, and hostility broke out between Salvador and Guatemala, threatening to involve all Central America in conflict and to undo the progress which had been made toward a union of their interests. The efforts of this government were promptly and zealously exerted to compose their differences and through the active efforts of the representative of the United States a provisional treaty of peace was signed August 26, whereby the right of the republic of Salvador to choose its own rulers was recognized. General Ezeta, the chief of the Provisional Government, has since been confirmed in the Presidency by the Assembly, and diplomatic recognition followed.

THE KILLING OF BARRUNDIA.

The killing of General Barrundia on board the Pacific mail steamer Acapulco, while anchored in transit in the port of San Jose de Guatemala, demanded careful inquiry. Having failed in a revolutionary attempt to invade Guatemala from Mexican territory, General Barrundia took passage at Acapulco for Panama. The consent of the representatives of the United States was sought to effect his seizure, first at Champerico, where the steamer touched, and afterward at San Jose. The captain of the steamer refused to give up his passenger without a written order from the United States Minister; the latter furnished the desired letter, stipulating as the condition of his action, that General Barrundia's life should be spared, and that he should be tried only for offenses growing out of his insurrectionary movements. This letter was produced to the captain of the Acapulco by the military commander at San Jose, as his warrant to take the passenger from the steamer. General Barrundia resisted capture and was killed. It being evident that the Minister, Mr. Mizner, had exceeded the bounds of his authority in intervening, in compliance with the demands of the Guatemalan authorities, to authorize and effect, in violation of precedent, the seizure on a vessel of the United States of a passenger in transit charged with political offenses, in order that he might be tried for such offenses under what was described as martial law, I was constrained to disavow Mr. Mizner's act and recall him from his post.

The Nicaragua Canal project, under the control of our citizens, is making most encouraging progress, all the preliminary conditions and initial operations having been accomplished within the prescribed time.

During the past year negotiations have been renewed for the settlement of the claims of American citizens against the government of Chili, principally growing out of the late war with Peru. The report from our Minister at Santiago warrant the expectation of an early and satisfactory adjustment.

THE NEW EXTRADITION TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The new treaty of extradition with Great Britain, after due ratification, was proclaimed on the 23d of last March. Its general working is already apparent.

The difference between the two governments, touching the fur seal question in the Bering Sea, is not yet adjusted, as will be seen by the correspondence which will soon be laid before Congress. The offer to submit the question to arbitration, as proposed by her Majesty's Government, has not been accepted, for the reason that the form of submission proposed is not thought to be calculated to secure a conclusion satisfactory to either party. It is sincerely hoped that before the opening of another sealing season some arrangement may be effected which will assure to the United States a property right, derived from Russia, which was not disregarded by any nation for more than eighty years preceding the outbreak of the existing trouble.

INJUSTICE TO HAWAII.

In the tariff act a wrong was done to the kingdom of Hawaii which I am bound to presume was wholly unintentional. Duties were levied on certain commodities which are included in the reciprocity treaty now existing between the United States and the kingdom of Hawaii, without indicating the necessary exception in favor of that kingdom. I hope Congress will repair what might otherwise seem to be a breach of faith on the part of this government.

UNCLE SAM'S POCKETBOOK.

The revenues of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, were \$462,963,086.55, and the total expenditures for the same period were \$358,618,364.52. The postal receipts have not hereto

been included in the statement of these aggregates, except for the purpose of comparison, the sum of \$60,882,097.92 having been deducted from both sides of the account. The surplus for the year, including the amount spent in the sinking fund, was \$10,434,496.03. The receipts for 1860 were \$16,030,024.79 and the expenditures \$15,137,871 in excess of those of 1859. The customs receipts increased \$7,885,842.88 and the receipts from internal revenue \$11,725,191.89, while, on the side of expenditures, that for pensions was \$10,312,055.96 in excess of the preceding year.

The Treasury statement for the current fiscal year, partly actual and partly estimated, is as follows: Receipts from all sources, \$406,900,000; total expenditures, \$354,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$52,900,000—not taking the postal receipts into the account on either side. The loss of revenue from customs for the last quarter is estimated at \$25,000,000, but from this is deducted a gain of about \$10,000,000, realized during the first four months of the year.

For the year 1862 the total estimated receipts are \$373,000,000 and the estimated expenditures \$357,852,299.42, leaving an estimated surplus of \$15,147,700.58, which, with a cash balance of \$52,900,000 at the beginning of the year, will give \$67,147,700.58 in the sum available for the redemption of outstanding bonds or other uses. The estimates of receipts and expenditures for the Postoffice Department, being equal, are not included in this statement on either side.

THE CIRCULATION OF TREASURY NOTES.

The act "directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon," approved July 14, 1861, has been administered by the Secretary of the Treasury with an earnest purpose to get into circulation at the earliest possible date the full monthly amounts of Treasury notes contemplated by its provisions and at the same time to give to the market for silver bullion such support as the law contemplates. The most depreciation in the value of silver has been observed with regret. The rapid rise in price which anticipated and followed the passage of the act was influenced in some degree by speculation, and the recent reaction is in part the result of the same cause and in part of the recent monetary disturbances. Some months of further trial will be necessary to determine the permanent effect of the recent legislation upon silver values, but it is gratifying to know that the increased circulation secured by the act has exerted and will continue to exert a most beneficial influence upon business and upon general values.

While it has not been thought best to renew formally the suggestion of an international conference looking to an agreement touching the full use of silver for coinage at a uniform ratio, care has been taken to observe closely any change in the situation abroad, and no favorable opportunity will be lost to promote a result which it is confidently believed would confer very large benefits upon the commerce of the world.

The recent monetary disturbances in England are not unlikely to suggest a re-examination of opinions upon this subject. Our very large supply of gold will, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supposed interest of silver, give a position of advantage in promoting a permanent and safe international agreement for the free use of silver as a coin metal.

The efforts of the Secretary to increase the volume of money in circulation by keeping down the Treasury surplus to the lowest practicable limit have been unremitting and in a very high degree successful. The tables presented by him, showing the increase of money in circulation during the last two decades, and especially the table, showing the increase during the nineteen months he has administered the affairs of the department, are interesting and instructive. The increase of money in circulation during the nine months has been in the aggregate \$37,812,813, or about \$1.50 per capita, and of this increase only \$7,000,000 was due to the recent silver legislation. That this substantial and needed aid given to commerce resulted in an enormous reduction of the public debt and of the annual interest charge is matter of increased satisfaction. There have been purchased and redeemed since March 4, 1859, 4 and 4½ per cent bonds to the amount of \$211,532,450, at a cost of \$246,620,741, resulting in the reduction of the annual interest charge of \$8,967,699 and a total saving of interest of \$51,576,706.

I notice with great pleasure the statement of the Secretary that the receipts from internal revenue have increased during the last fiscal year nearly \$12,000,000 and that the cost of collecting this larger revenue was less by \$90,617 than for the same purpose in the preceding year. The percentage of cost of collecting the customs revenue was less for the last fiscal year than ever before.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of War exhibits several gratifying results attained during the year by wise and unostentatious methods. The percentage of desertions from the army (an evil for which both Congress and the department had long been seeking a remedy) has been reduced during the past year 24 per cent, and for the months of August and September, during which time the favorable effects of the act of June 26 were felt, 33 per cent., as compared with the same months of 1861.

LANDS TO SETTLERS.

The policy outlined in my last annual message in relation to the patenting of lands to settlers upon the public domain has been carried out in the administration of the Land Office. No general suspicion or imputation of fraud has been allowed to delay the hearing and adjudication of individual cases upon their merits. The purpose has been to perfect the title of honest settlers with such promptness that the value of the entry might not be swallowed up by the expense and exertions to which delay subjected the claimant. The average monthly issue of agricultural patents has been increased about six thousand.

THE PENSIONS.

The Disability Pension act, which was approved on the 27th of June last, has been put into operation as rapidly as was practicable.

The increased clerical force provided was selected and assigned to work, and a considerable part of the force engaged in examinations in the field was released and added to the working force of the office. The examination and adjudication of the claims have, by reason of improved methods, been more rapid than ever before.

There is no economy to the government in delay, while there is much hardship and injustice to the soldier. The anticipated expenditure, while very large, will not, it is believed, be in excess of the estimates made before the enactment of the law. This liberal enlargement of the general law should suggest a more careful scrutiny of bills for special relief, both as to the cases where relief is granted and to the amount allowed.

THE DOWNSFALL OF MORMONISM.

The increasing numbers and influence of the non-Mormon population in Utah are observed with satisfaction. The recent letter of Wilford Woodruff, President of the Mormon Church, in which he advised his people "to refrain from contracting any marriage forbidden by the laws of the land," has attracted wide attention, and it is hoped that its influence will be highly beneficial in restraining infractions of the laws of the United States. But the fact should not be overlooked that the doctrine or belief of the church that polygamous marriages are rightful and supported by Divine revelation remains unchanged. President Woodruff does not renounce the doctrine, but refrains from teaching it, and advises against the practice of it because the law is against it. Now, it is quite true that the law should not attempt to deal with the faith or belief of any one; but it is quite another thing, and the only safe thing, so to deal with the Territory of Utah as that those who believe polygamy to be right shall not have the power to make it law.

THE CENSUS.

The enumeration of the people of the United States under the provisions of the act of March 1, 1850, has been completed, and the result will be at once officially communicated to Congress. The completion of this decennial enumeration devolves upon Congress the duty of making a new apportionment of Representatives "among the several States according to their respective numbers."

AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture deserves special attention in view of the fact that the year has been marked in a very unusual degree by agitation and organization among the farmers looking to an increase in the profits of their business.

It will be found that the efforts of the department have been intelligently and zealously devoted to the promotion of the interests intrusted to it in cases where other efforts failed to secure for any postmaster, not himself in fault, an opportunity peacefully to exercise the duties of his office. But such action will not supplant the efforts of the Department of Justice to bring the particular offenders to justice.

A vigorous and, in the main, an effective effort has been made to bring to trial and punishment all violators of the laws; but, at the same time, care has been taken that frivolous and technical offenses should not be used to swell the fees of officers or to harass well-disposed citizens. Special attention is called to the facts connected with the prosecution of violations of the election laws and offenses against United States officers.

The number of convictions, secured, very many of them upon pleas of guilty, will, it is hoped, have a salutary restraining influence. There have been several cases where postmasters appointed by me have been subjected to violent interference in the discharge of their official duties and to persecutions and personal violence of the most extreme character. Some of these cases have been dealt with through the Department of Justice, and in some cases the postoffices have been abolished or suspended. I have directed the Postmaster-General to pursue this course in all cases where other efforts failed to secure for any postmaster, not himself in fault, an opportunity peacefully to exercise the duties of his office. But such action will not supplant the efforts of the Department of Justice to bring the particular offenders to justice.

The vexation by judicial decrees of fraudulent certificates of naturalization upon bills in equity filed by the Attorney-General in the Circuit Court of the United States is a new application of a familiar equity jurisdiction. Nearly two hundred such decrees have been taken during the year, the evidence disclosing that a very large number of fraudulent certificates of naturalization have been issued. And in this connection I beg to renew my recommendation that the laws be so amended as to require a more full and searching inquiry before an act of naturalization be given. It is certainly not too much to require that an application for American citizenship shall be heard with as much care and recorded with as much formality as are given to cases involving the pettiest property right.

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At the last session I voted, without my approval, a bill entitled "An act to prohibit bookmaking and pool selling in the District of Columbia," and I stated my objection to the bill, that it did not prohibit, but in fact licensed what it purported to prohibit. An effort will be made under existing laws to suppress this evil, though it is not certain that they will be found adequate.

WORK OF THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Postmaster-General shows the most gratifying progress in the important work committed to his direction. The business has been greatly improved.

A large economy in expenditures and an increase of four and three-quarter millions in receipts have been realized.

The deficiency this year is \$5,350,183.

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THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The information given by the Secretary of Agriculture shows the progress and prospects of the beet sugar industry is full of interest.

It has already passed the experimental stage and is a commercial success.

The area over which the sugar beet can be successfully cultivated is large, and already the field crop of great value is offered to the choice of the farmers.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The law relating to the Civil Service has, so far as I can learn, been executed by those having the power of appointment in the classified service with fidelity and impartiality, and the service has been increasingly satisfactory.

The report of the Postmaster-General shows that the Civil Service Commission has been fully occupied with the work of the Postoffice Department.

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FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

Liebig says that vegetation absorbs in its growth less than one-eighth part of its own weight from the substances of the soil, the remaining portions being compounded from the rains, dews and gases of the atmosphere which are absorbed by the leaves as well as the roots of plants. Therefore, if one heavy crop of cow peas out of five is plowed under, you will return to the soil more than you have taken from it. Always keep this in mind: Feed your land for good crops as you feed your self and horse or mule for good work. —[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

EGGS BY WEIGHT.

Canadian chicken-raisers have long found it profitable to breed hens that laid small eggs and laid them often. Now that the Canadian government has received advices from English authorities on the egg question, saying that there will not be the slightest difficulty in obtaining the highest price for Canadian eggs, providing they weigh over two pounds and a half to the score, a different kind of hen will be in demand. The manifestly unjust practice of selling eggs at so much a dozen dies hard; but, like other unjust practices, it has got to go. —[New York Witness.]

MAKING CHEESE.

The first thing to be done in making cheese is to convert the liquid caseine into an insoluble and almost indigestible curd. The next step is to deprive it of twenty-nine thirtyths of its water, making it still harder and more indigestible, and finally to solidify it still further by adding salt; and thus, by the time it is out of the press, we have put it into an indigestible condition and rendered it unfit for human food until modified by further change. This is effected by waiting for the slow action of rennet and the free oxygen of the air to break down the tough, elastic and insoluble compound into tender, plastic, soluble cheese—a cured cheese ripe and rich, with a new flavor, digestible, wholesome and nutritious. —[National Dairymen.]

CUT STRAW FOR BEDDING.

A German agricultural journal presents some cogent arguments in favor of chopped in place of whole straw for animal bedding. The first consideration is the economy of it, which experiments have shown to be about thirty-five per cent. Secondly, the comfort of the animal is better secured. In the use of long straw an even distribution of it will rarely occur, and the animal will be treated to a lumpy couch. Furthermore, it is far easier to separate the wet and soiled portions of a cut straw bed from the dry.

Also, the chopped bedding is a better absorber of the animal's droppings, and there is less waste of ammonia by evaporation. It is far more easily manipulated in the compost heap. Again, as the absorption of fertilizing material has been more equal in the short bedding material, so the compost heap in turn becomes more uniform and homogeneous—better fortified against external influences and less given to internal fermentation. This is a point of prime importance, as many will attest who have exposed themselves to serious loss in their manure heaps by burning.

Important as is this matter in the stable it is still more so in the pigsty. Swine, especially brood sows, should be furnished with cut straw bedding rather than long straw. —[New York Herald.]

UNRIPE POTATOES.

It is sometimes said that Northern-grown potatoes keep better for that fact. But there are exceptions to this rule. In northern Dakota and the adjacent region of Manitoba frost killed the potato vines in August, when the tubers were fully grown but not ripened. Farmers dug the potatoes and marketed them promptly, as the price was higher than for any other farm crop. But these potatoes are rotting badly, and are wet and soggy even when they do not rot. In one word the potatoes are unripe. If the tubers were not themselves frost bitten, putting them in heaps and lightly covering them for a week would allow the surplus moisture to evaporate and their skins to harden so that they will not peel off by being rubbed.

This is often done by potato growers in marketing their early crop before it has ripened. So long as the potato skin slips easily it must be handled with great care. To dry the potatoes as rapidly as possible helps to harden the skins, though the tubers will never cook dry and mealy as they should if the vines had been allowed to ripen them naturally. The full, undisturbed growth of potato leaves

is essential to making a sound, merchantable crop. Frost, blight and the ravages of the potato beetle are equally injurious to the quality of potatoes, as each in different ways destroys the leaves on which their ripening must depend. —[Boston Cultivator.]

COVERED YARDS IN WINTER.

The use of covered yards or sheds for the winter exercise of cattle and the concomitant saving of manure is constantly recommended to dairymen and farmers. But such accommodation is made entirely nugatory by the viciousness of the animals, which are continually tyrannizing over each other from the next to the weakest underling upward. Thus the animals do worse than if turned into an open, roomy yard where one can escape from another. But when the animals are disjoined there is peace in the enclosure; fear disappears; cruelty has no opportunity, and small and large, weak and strong, feed together.

The deprivation of the offensive weapons is realized at once by all. It is strange that this fact so well known is ignored by persons interested, and cattle are permitted to carry these dangerous and offensive pendulums in spite of the great cost of them. It would be as reasonable to keep all the male stock in a state of nature, or to lose lambs by reason of their long tails, which gather filth and disease them, as to leave the horns upon cattle to their manifest injury and danger to the owners. —[New York Times.]

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Have the roots on a level. One gobbler is sufficient for four hens.

If you have any late hatched chicks, keep forcing them ahead.

Eggs are increasing in price. Force the pullets to early laying.

It is much easier to make repairs to the hen house now than later.

For an ornamental deciduous hedge the Japan quince is recommended.

Don't forget to save the best young hen turkeys for breeding purposes.

A comfortable cow stable need not be costly, but a stable will be costly if not comfortable.

No danger of getting the growing stock too fat. There is more liability of not giving them enough.

Well fed pullets will lay much earlier than those allowed to go to roost without a well-filled crop.

A stack of straw will make more warmth for more cows if used as bedding in a warm barn instead of out of doors.

Fowls are fond of onions chopped up and mixed with their soft food. Onions are a preventive and remedy for many diseases.

Dairymen who are producing milk for butter should use great care in selecting only cows that are rich in butter-making qualities.

A common favorite among cranberry-growers is the early black, valuable because it is some three weeks ahead of the medium sorts.

The first step towards having eggs this winter is to exterminate the vermin from your flocks and buildings and get your birds in good flesh.

Fern fronds are sometimes fragrant. California Fruit Grower tells of the polypodium pustulatum, the fronds of which give off a very agreeable perfume, much resembling the odor of heliotrope.

If a cow is well treated she will do better than if roughly treated, and if you buy a cow that is not used to kind treatment you have got to overcome her distrust before you can get her to do her best.

A nurseryman tells in the Rural New Yorker that he uses with great success small glass bottles as tree labels. The record is placed in the bottle, which is then closed with the stopper and covered down to the neck with rubber cloth and wired on the same as any label.

Brown Swiss Cattle.

The Brown Swiss breed of cattle was introduced here from Switzerland about twelve years ago, but they have not become popular, probably on account of the cost of them, which is about \$300 per head, and for the reason that they are of less value than some of the breeds we already have. They are large cattle, heavy-bodied, and while they are good milkers they do not compete with the Jerseys, Guernseys, or Ayrshires for butter-making. The change of climate from the Swiss mountains, where the grass is extremely succulent by reason of the excessive moisture, to our drier climate is probably one reason for a mere look of interrogation. —[New York Star.]

At the Fireside.
Pile on the logs! the bright flames start
And up the roaring chimney race,
How grateful should we be sweetheart,
For just this little fireplace!

I said today that I was poor,
And poor in some things I may be;
But here's a shelter—who needs more?
And two bright eyes to shine for me.

No sculptured busts, no paintings rare;
Crowd the plain mantel and the shelf;
God made the only picture here,
And that sweet picture is—yourself!

No record old of ancient lors;
Strange wisdom to the place imparts;
In love's content we ask no more
Than just to read each other's hearts.

We have no idle dreams of fame
And all our worldly wants are few;
What care I for a laureled name
When I've the sweetest name in you?

Lean, golden head, upon my breast
In wealth of wondrous beauty which
Hath crowned my life and made me blest;
And kiss me, dear, and make me rich!

—[F. L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.]

HUMOROUS.

Sugar manufacturers ought to move in the most refined society.

The dentist is a much sought man, for he fills an aching void.

A vigilance committee, a rope and a tree will make every desperado rise to a point of order.

The young woman who proposes marriage to a man is only trying to make a name for herself.

A genius is a person whom Nature lets in on the ground floor, and whom circumstances force to live in an attic.

"Why do they call Patti a diva?" asked Mrs. Fangle. "Because she gets along swimmingly," replied her husband.

"Do you not feel the eloquence of nature here on this glorious crag?" she murmured. "Yes," he answered, "I do. The mountain's peak."

Stern parent—I say, Mr. Softly? Softly—Yes, sir. Stern parent—You seem to stay around a great deal for a man who is so badly "gone" as you are.

Host—Great Scott! There are thirteen at the table. Guest—Surely you're not so superstitious as all that? "No, but there's only food enough for twelve!"

"What part am I to take?" said Chapman. "You are to be the heroine's father," replied the stage manager.

"What does he do?" "He dies ten years before the curtain rises on the first act."

Cumso—My dear, what do you think of these "dollar dinners for four" that the family journals are making such a spread of? Mrs. Cumso—I think it might be possible to get one up for four dollars.

A bootblack, smoking the end of a cigar he had just picked up, is accosted by a comrade with "Jim, what kind of a cigar is that?" "Robinson Crusoe." "Why d'yer call it that?" "Cause it's a cast-away."

Teacher (to new pupil)—What is your last name, my little man? New pupil—Tommy. Teacher—What is your full name? New pupil—Tommy Jones. Teacher—Then Jones is your last name? Tommy—No, it isn't.

When I was born my name was Jones, and they didn't give me the other for a month afterward.

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A bootblack, smoking the end of a cigar he had just picked up, is accosted by a comrade with "Jim, what kind of a cigar is that?" "Robinson Crusoe." "Why d'yer call it that?" "Cause it's a cast-away."

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L. C. TYLER, DEALER IN Boots, Shoes AND RUBBERS.

Ladies Fine Shoes in all the leading styles.

Misses' and Children's Spring Heel Shoes a specialty in Fine Kid and St. Goat, Calf Foxed and Protos toe and heel for school wear. Also

Ready Made Clothing.

Boys' and Children's School Suits.

Boys' Short Pants.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Full Stock and Low Prices.

Hats, Caps, Trunks and Bags.

AGENT FOR

National Steam Laundry and

Dye House.

Call and see for yourself in Savings Bank Building, Arlington, Mass.

First Class Hacks

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Funerals, Weddings, Parties, etc.

GEORGE A. LAW,

WALNUT STREET, ARLINGTON, MASS.

TELEPHONE 153-3.

A. A. DENIS,

opp. Mystic st., Arlington ave.

Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer.

New and second hand

Furniture Bought and Sold,

Also, storage for furniture.

ARLINGTON, MASS. Jan 1

CHARLES GOTTLIEB,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

ARLINGTON**ABOUT TOWN MATTERS.**

Notices of concerts, lectures, entertainments, etc., to which an admission fee is charged, must be paid for as advertisements, by the line.

A very large and eminently appreciative audience gathered in the Congregational church, last Sunday evening, to listen to an address or oration from Rev. Reuben Thomas, D. D., of Brookline, an earnest advocate of the principles of the American Peace Society. It was a union service of all the Protestant churches, and as each was largely represented, nearly all the seats in the church were filled. The service opened with voluntary by Miss Jennie L. Sprague; quartette singing by Mrs. Colman, Miss Wellington, Messrs. Wood and Gay; reading of Scripture by Rev. C. H. Watson; singing by the choir, with a solo by R. A. Ware; prayer by Rev. R. B. Howard. Mr. Thomas spoke for about an hour, and held his audience in the closest attention while he depicted the desolation, the enormous expense, the frightful cruelty, and the wide sweep of the evils incident to modern warfare; and as one listened it seemed as though there could be but one side to the question, and that any sacrifice was not too great to avoid a recurrence of the horrors of the past. Still we could not help turning back in our thought to a little more than a generation ago, when all concessions and attempted arbitration only paved the way to other wrongs and to a final attempt to spread ruin and desolation all over this fair land. And when we remember how every blow struck by the United States in the war of the rebellion was in defense of a national existence and liberties that were and are priceless, we saw the wisdom of the speaker in confining his illustrations to the wars between nations in the old world. Were the questions simply, "Is peace desirable?" we answer with a ready Yes. "Is arbitration better than fighting?" infinitely better, we reply. But when asked shall peace be had at any price, we give an emphatic No! To defend one's home, to guard a nation's liberties, to resist tyranny, is but a broadening of that right to defend one's life to the last extremity. And the world's heroes and the inspiration to noble effort and sacrifice for others which permeates the masses of men as never before in the world's history is due mainly to examples of fighting for the right, that illuminate the pages of history.

At the Arlington Boat Club House, last Friday evening, the gentlemen representing the Club in the Bowline League tried conclusions with the Chelsea Review Club, and by maintaining the general average of the games thus far won by a larger margin than has been gained over any other team so far, Stevens took the lead in this contest and maintained it to the end. But for the falling off of both Durgin and Flanders from their usual gait, the record of the A. B. C. team would have been an unusually good one. The following is the full score:

CHELSEA REVIEW CLUB.				
1st	2nd	3rd	String.	Total.
Field,	162	133	141	436
Tent,	121	150	106	377
Wyeth,	142	144	119	405
Gould,	127	117	130	374
Stevens,	137	130	117	384
Totals,	689	674	613	1976

ARLINGTON BOAT CLUB.				
1st	2nd	3rd	String.	Total.
Bowler,	197	171	166	534
Shepard,	140	154	164	458
Durgin,	116	173	137	426
Hill,	143	153	133	449
Flanders,	113	143	185	441
Totals,	709	794	805	2308

Referee, B. F. Swan, Jr. Scorer, O. W. Whittemore, S. Davis.

The team does not use the home alley again until the evening of the last day in the year. Dec. 10 they bowl at Auburndale; Dec. 17 at Boston; Dec. 27 at the Norfolk House, Roxbury. The game on the 31st is between the Newtons and Arlingtons. As the former club won the previous event, much interest is felt in the game to be played here. The home team is to be congratulated on the average maintained since the opening of the series.

The monthly meeting of Arlington Boat Club was held on Monday evening, with a good number present. Reports of committees in charge of annual dinner, entertainment, tournaments, etc., were received as progressive, in addition to the usual routine business, and Messrs. G. Arthur Swan, A. Bart. Hill and W. S. Durgan were chosen a committee to make arrangements for a reception to the Hyde Park Club on a date to be named by mutual agreement. The affairs of the Club are in an eminently satisfactory condition.

The children of the Arlington public schools went back to their studies on Monday, after the short vacation season, which included Thanksgiving Day and the several days which followed, making a pleasant break in the monotony of school life. Miss C. C. Turner, of the Russell school, resumed the direction of her class at this time, which has been in the hands of a substitute during the last two months, previous to her return from Europe.

Winchester Woman's Relief Corps will hold a grand "Kettledrum Encampment," this evening and to-morrow afternoons and evenings. They would be pleased to entertain visitors from Arlington.

Rev. E. A. Coil, of Westboro, will preach at the Unitarian church, next Sunday.

Boat Club entertainment in Town Hall, Dec. 16. It will be the best ever given—one full of fun.

Rev. S. C. Bushnell has had recently as his guests at the parsonage on Maple street, his father Mr. . . . Bushnell, and his wife, of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Cutler, one of the proprietors of "The News," in Woburn, was elected a member of the City Council last Tuesday.

Monday was a cold day, but the most disagreeable feature about it was the sharp, penetrating, high winds which carried in their wake clouds of dust, which was harder to bear than the cold.

The Macedonian society, of the Baptist church, will meet next Tuesday evening, at half-past seven, in the large vestry. A full and interesting meeting is expected.

The annual business meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Baptist church, will be held next Wednesday evening, Dec. 10, at half-past seven, in the large vestry. It will be the annual election of officers and a full attendance is desired.

The vesper services at Appleton Chapel, connected with Harvard University, Cambridge, have commenced for the season. These services have in past years been very popular with Arlingtonians.

The monthly meeting of Arlington Cooperative Bank will occur at the office of the secretary, next Tuesday evening. Shareholders will make payments on shares and later, at a meeting of the directors, the money payed in will be loaned to the highest bidder.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Baptist church will hold their meeting in the small vestry, next Sunday evening, at quarter past six o'clock. Subject: "Givers. Of what? To whom? Results?" Matt. 10: 8, 14, 16; Luke 11: 41. William B. Wood will lead the meeting.

Miss L. R. Warren will direct the meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E., at the Pleasant street church, next Sunday evening. The topic or topics chosen for the meeting are: "Givers. Of What? To whom? Results?" Hour of service is at 6:30 o'clock.

The Sunday school connected with the Baptist church are preparing a program to be given at a concert appropriate to Christmas, the Sunday previous. The musical part of the exercise is under the direction of Mr. Benj. Conant, and the rehearsing for the same has already begun.

The superintendent of the Sunday school connected with the Congregational church, Mr. H. A. Kidder, was unable to take charge of the school on Sunday, owing to a severe and sudden illness, of a neuralgic nature. He was confined at his home on Russell terrace for several days.

This evening (Friday) the Tufts College Glee and Banjo Clubs gives a fine concert (or rather entertainment) there will be considerable variety in the programme, in Town Hall, for the benefit of Post 36, G. A. R. Reserved seats, 35 cents; general admission, 25 cents. Give the boys a full house.

Mr. C. H. Crane, for fifty years a resident of Arlington, but recently of Mapleton, Iowa, will, with his wife, spend the winter with his daughter, Mrs. Edward Carpenter, in southern California, among the roses and orange blossoms, while his son Austin and his wife (daughter of the local coal dealer, Horace Peirce) will attend to the Maple View Ranch in Iowa.

The oratorio, "The Prodigal Son," by Sir Arthur Sullivan, has been in preparation for the past two months, and will be rendered in the Pleasant street Congregational church, under the immediate direction of Mr. R. A. Ware, on Thursday evening, December 11th, at 7:45 o'clock, by a chorus of sixty voices, assisted by Miss Gertrude Parsons, soprano; Miss Grace Monroe, contralto; Mr. Charles N. Sladen, tenor; Mr. Arthur B. Hitchcock, baritone. Miss J. L. Sprague and Mrs. R. A. Ware will be the accompanists. Tickets, with reserved seats, 35 cents; general admission, 25 cents, to be had at Whittemore's drug store.

The "Rainbow Tea," or supper, and sale at the Congregational church, Wednesday evening, had all the features that enter into the most enjoyable and successful of these benevolent enterprises inaugurated by the ladies, and some that were as bad as might be, for at the time named the weather was made up of snow, rain and sleet in about equal proportions, giving the most thoroughly disagreeable evening of the season. That the managers of the sale made two hundred dollars in profit positive of interest in their enterprise. The supper was served in the large vestry, and the tables and decorations made the handsomest setting yet seen in Arlington. There were several of them, arranged at convenient distances apart, with a matron and two waiters for each, and the ladies in charge vied with one another in the elegances furnished for table adornment. A profusion of silverware, elegant lamps and artistic candlesticks lent their aid in securing the brilliant effect noted, but the chief novelty was in the colors, each bearing one of the rainbow tints, and the dresses of the waiters corresponded.

We have rarely if ever attended a festival where every detail was so well arranged as this dinner of the A. B. C. and the compliments showered on the committee were surely deserved. Will they please accept thanks for special

These tables were set in the following order:—Mrs. G. S. Cushman, red; Mrs. W. A. Taft, orange; Mrs. C. W. Ilsey, yellow; Mrs. S. C. Bushnell, green; Mrs. C. M. Hall, light blue; Mrs. Edm. W. Noyes, indigo; Mrs. Wm. Muller, lavender. Streamers and festoons of cheese cloth in rainbow tints adorned the walls, and an excellent representation of a rainbow hung opposite the main entrance. The ladies' parlor was devoted to booths, elaborately decorated. Mrs. James A. Marden presided at the candy table; Mrs. Walter Russell and her daughter Ella at the household goods; Mrs. Trow and Miss Jennie Sprague at the fancy table; Mrs. S. A. Fowle with Mrs. Edward L. Parker sold domestic wares; Mrs. Frank Marden and her daughter Carrie supplied the little folks at the 5 cent table; Mrs. R. A. Ware and Miss Fannie Hoitt supplied calls for flowers; Mrs. W. S. Durgin and Mrs. Dr. Peatfield presided over the display of art novelties and books. This collection was particularly good. Mrs. Durgin secured a fine lot from friends in Maine and nearer home, while Mrs. Peatfield contributed of her own handiwork as well as exalted tribute from friends. As a whole, this room was a great success. In the primary school room, ice cream was served. Mrs. Frost and Mrs. Manson had charge of this room, being assisted by Mrs. Peavy and Mrs. Priggle. The supper room was in charge of Mrs. Doughty, aided by Mrs. Stickney, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Grover, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Gooding. Considering the night, there was a good attendance, but it was almost exclusively confined to people connected with the church. We understand some 150 supper tickets were sold.

The electric cars were detained considerably by the icy condition of the tracks. The wheels slipped on the track making little progress and at times stopping altogether.

The members of the Y. P. S. C. E. connected with the Universalist church were pleasantly entertained at the home of the president, Miss Grace Swan, last evening.

The next meeting of the local branch C. L. S. C. will occur Tuesday evening, Dec. 9, at the residence of Rev. Frederick Pember, on Water street. The exercises for the evening are along the line of the course of reading, this season, earlier English history.

The first parish sociable of the season at the Universalist church will be held in the church parlors on the evening of Dec. 11th, when a supper, served at about seven o'clock, will be supplemented by a carefully prepared entertainment. Every one connected with the church are invited.

Last evening between seventy and eighty members of the Arlington Boat Club sat down to an elegant spread at the Quincy House, arranged for by Messrs. Phinney, Mills and Follansbee, the committee to whom was assigned the duty of planning the annual dinner of the club. The affair was a signal success, nearly double the usual number attending these dinners being present, a high compliment to the committee. The special guests of the occasion were Gov. Brackett, President Amidon of the Narragansett R. I. Club, and the Advocate. Rev. S. C. Bushnell was detained at home by sickness, and two representatives of other clubs were detained. When the thoroughly enjoyed dinner was disposed of, Prest. S. Fred Hicks called to order and in a brief speech returned thanks to the committee for their efficient services and pleasantly introduced Gov. Brackett. His Excellency received a gratifying ovation when he rose to speak. He spoke of his connection with the club, the pleasure it gave him, and then entertained and amused every one present as he told in apt story and witty illustration what he did not know about boating. But running through all the wit and fun of his bright address, was a suggestion of the value to the individual member of a club organization and its advantages for a proper physical development. He was frequently interrupted with applause, and at the close was given the heartiest of hearty rounds, and the special A. B. C. cheer. Messrs. Hesselton and Pattee then favored the company with a bit of music in their special lines, and answered to the encore with one equally well received.

The next speaker was the president of the Narragansett Club, and though he modestly claimed any ability as a after dinner speaker, he certainly knows how to talk of boating matters, can tell a good story and tell it well, and can keep running through his bantering and humor, a vein of helpful hints in regard to boating. The editor of the Advocate is much obliged to the guests present for the kindly way they received his hints and suggestions, made in the next number on Prest. Hicks' programme. Mr. H. H. Homer spoke pleasantly as the representative of the original Boat Club, organized some twenty years ago, of which the present organization is an outgrowth. The last speaker was Dr. C. A. Green, who told some good stories and won hearty applause. Then the company rose and, accompanied by the orchestra that had furnished excellent music all through the evening, sang one verse of "Auld Lang Syne" and hurried away to catch the 10:20 train for home.

The "Rainbow Tea," or supper, and sale at the Congregational church, Wednesday evening, had all the features that enter into the most enjoyable and successful of these benevolent enterprises inaugurated by the ladies, and some that were as bad as might be, for at the time named the weather was made up of snow, rain and sleet in about equal proportions, giving the most thoroughly disagreeable evening of the season. That the managers of the sale made two hundred dollars in profit positive of interest in their enterprise. The supper was served in the large vestry, and the tables and decorations made the handsomest setting yet seen in Arlington. There were several of them, arranged at convenient distances apart, with a matron and two waiters for each, and the ladies in charge vied with one another in the elegances furnished for table adornment. A profusion of silverware, elegant lamps and artistic candlesticks lent their aid in securing the brilliant effect noted, but the chief novelty was in the colors, each bearing one of the rainbow tints, and the dresses of the waiters corresponded.

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JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

As much
For INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.
Originated by an Old Family Physician in 1810

Effectively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, Scatica, Lamia-Beck and Scrofula in Body or Limbs, Ulcers, Affections of the Skin, Burns, Bruises, Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Soft everywhere. Price, 55cts., 6 bottles, \$2. Express paid. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

courtesies. The menu was unique and tasteful in design, engraved on copper by the Robinson Engraving Co. of Boston, with which Mr. Follansbee is connected, and every one receiving it will be sure to carefully keep it as a souvenir of a pleasant occasion.

A list of the guests cannot be given because the Herald man carried off the book in which the names were entered, and our memory is not quite equal to the task of reproducing them on call, but among the members present, in addition to those mentioned were Secretary C. H. Stevens; treasurer, A. T. Marston; directors, W. S. Durgin, Walter Stimpson, N. S. McKay; Messrs. Wm. G. Peck, R. W. Hopkins, H. H. Homer, Wm. Proctor, Wm. H. Tuttle, Warren A. Pearce, G. Arthur Swan, Walter Hill, A. Bart Hill, F. W. Pettigill, O. W. Whittemore, James A. Bailey, Jr., Lewis Frost, R. T. Hardy, Charles Doughty, P. B. Fiske, H. T. Hornblower, Wm. B. Wood, C. P. Wyman, Herbert Teel, Homer Dodge, Arthur S. Allen, Abbott Allen, F. A. Hesselton. In addition to the above the Cambridge membership was well represented.

A few weeks ago we published "The History of a sword," the same being an account of the recovery of a sword surrendered by Capt. W. W. Fay of the 56th Mass. Vols. in front of Petersburg, Va., in 1864. Last evening Capt. Fay called together the membership of Francis Gould Post 36, G. A. R. to rejoice with him in the possession of a weapon presented by his mother, worn with honor, and recovered through such peculiar and unusual channels. A company of about fifty of the Post with friends, went up on the 7:30 train to Arlington Heights and marched to the spacious mansion of Mr. Fay on Appleton street, escorted by the Arlington Brass Band. The company was cordially received by Mr. Fay at the entrance of the dining room, where the company were marshalled by commander Frost to the music of the band. Seats were provided for the company about the dining table, which was spread with refreshments of various kinds and conspicuously set in the centre was a massive bowl of ruddy punch. After the company had been served and the cigars passed, their happy faces shone through clouds of smoke wafted from the excellent cigars. Short and congratulatory speeches were made by Commander Frost and comrades Horace Durgin, Knowles, Bean, Marden and others. Capt. Fay responded to the toasts. Many anecdotes of the war were rehearsed and war songs were sung by the company. Mr. Durgin giving the solo of "Marching through Georgia." Cake and coffee were served at intervals during the evening and the party finally broke up in season to take the 10:20 train for the centre. The band added conspicuously to the entertainment by the selections rendered by them during the evening in a very excellent manner. Comrades J. A. Bailey and E. A. Jacobs assisted Capt. Fay in receiving every one present as he told in apt story and witty illustration what he did not know about boating. But running through all the wit and fun of his bright address, was a suggestion of the value to the individual member of a club organization and its advantages for a proper physical development. He was frequently interrupted with applause, and at the close was given the heartiest of hearty rounds, and the special A. B. C. cheer. Messrs. Hesselton and Pattee then favored the company with a bit of music in their special lines, and answered to the encore with one equally well received.

The Social Committee of the Y. P. S. C. E., of the Baptist church, held their last sociable of the year in the parlors of the church, last evening. About one hundred were seated at the tables to partake of an oyster supper served at 6:45 o'clock, which was followed by an interesting entertainment conducted by Herbert L. Cox, the vice-president. A song was rendered by Miss Josie Learned and President Howell Crosby gave an interesting account of his European trip of four months this last summer. The rest of the evening was spent in the usual social manner.

Young ladies' Missionary Circle met at the Congregational church, Monday.

THIS bird has nothing to do with this ad. except to attract attention. Send me your address for descriptive circulars of the NEW HORNED GOLIATH SACK, also my Compt. Home for sportsmen.

BOX 46 CAPT. E. D. BEAN, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, MASS.

HIGHLAND STABLES.
GEORGE A. LAW, Proprietor.

Stops will not be made at Wyman st., or Tannery st., unless there are passengers to enter or leave the cars.

SUNDAYS.
LEAVE ARLINGTON at 8:37 a. m., and every half hour until 10:17 p. m. On pleasant Sundays after 11:17 a. m., cars will leave at 11:37 and every 10 minutes until 8:47 p. m., and then 10:17

LEXINGTON NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Notices of concerts, lectures, entertainments, etc., to which an admission fee is charged, must be paid for as advertisements, by the line.

=All discussion as to what should be done with the old Hancock school and its furnishings has been nipped in the bud and settled in the most incontrovertible manner. Fire has claimed the building as its own and destroyed it beyond repair, almost completely demolishing it, the shell which remains showing that the fire department must have done good work. Early Monday evening, in the vicinity of quarter-past five o'clock, Allen McDonald was driving by the school, which is situated on Waltham St., within a few minutes' walk from the centre, when he heard some one crying fire, directing his attention in this way to the burning school house. He immediately gave the alarm which was sounded soon after by the ringing of the alarm bell on the First Parish church. The various fire companies responded as quickly as possible, the Hose Co. being the first on the scene of the burning building, the Hook & Ladder coming next and the Chemical Engine Co. appearing last. No flames were to be seen outside the building for some time after the starting of the fire and the building, being such a complete tinder box, it was a difficult matter to know how to fight the flames. This was especially so with the experience a local fire department is likely to have in these matters, but in spite of adverse criticism which has come to our hearing on the behavior of the department at this fire, we must conclude from the larger average of praise and approval of the handling of the same, that they did all that was possible under the circumstances. They certainly saved the buildings which are in close neighborhood, and this is a praiseworthy feat when it is remembered that the wind almost blew a gale that day from the north west. The flames were finally quenched, but the firemen worked about the ruins till twelve o'clock before it was thought safe to leave it. It is presumed the fire came from an overheated furnace. There are two in the cellar that constitute the heating apparatus of the school. The one on the east side of the building, or front, just under Miss Riley's room, was responsible for the conflagration. It was located just under the platform of this teacher's class room and the apparatus came within but a few inches of the floor, so that it is no wonder it ignited a fire, under even ordinary circumstances. The flames evidently crept along the cold air box which acted as an excellent conductor to the walls, and here it burned, slowly but steadily, up between the plaster and studding, completely wrapping the inside walls with flames before any sign of it was to be seen, till finally it reached the roof and burst out suddenly, completely burning the roof off. This leaves the wreck nothing but a shell with the outside walls standing, but roofless. The floors in each of the four rooms were more or less charred and the walls and blackboards damaged beyond repair. Miss Parker's room is a total wreck, the roof falling on to this floor carrying with it the floor and school furniture into the room below, completely filling up Miss Lane's room with burnt timbers and the wrecked school furniture. What the fire did not destroy in Miss Hall's room, the water did and the next day even the piano was thickly incrusted with the frozen water. One of the greatest causes for congratulation is that the casualty took place out of school hours, all the children having been dismissed long before the fire broke out. The Hancock school was built about fifty years ago and has been used ever since. First as a district school and finally as a graded school of four classes, including intermediate and grammar grades. The building was insured through the agency of Mr. Geo. W. Taylor for \$5,500. The stable of Mrs. Wetherbee, and the residence of Mr. Mason across the street, caught fire from the burning embers carried by the wind but were protected by the Chemical Engine No. 2. Michael Pero, an active member of the Adams Co., in East Lexington, was quite seriously injured while fighting the flames. The hose got out of the control of the men and its furious vibrations hit Pero on the top of the head while he was dodging it, cutting a deep gash. He was taken to Dr. Holmes, who closed the wound with several stitches, but unfortunately Pero took cold and the next day was seriously ill and delirious but since then we learn he is much better. Messrs. B. C. Whitehead and Hammon Reed furnished coffee for the firemen—a thoughtful act. Since the above was written we learn that Mr. J. L. Norris, the insurance adjuster, after inspecting the ruins, states that the fire did not catch from an overheated furnace, that the condition of furnaces and building would prove the theory false, but no other cause for the fire is given by him, so its origin remains a mystery.

=Without doubt the fire in the Hancock school had been burning a long time before it was discovered, and this fact will be still further illustrated from the following incident. A lady happened to be visiting Miss Riley's school, Monday afternoon, about half-past three, and she exclaimed on the perceptible heat about the platform and the odor of burning wood. Her remarks did not create any alarm, for she was informed the room often had that odor, and the heat of the furnace had frequently been perceptible through the floor of the platform. The sequel shows they were carfully setting, figuratively speaking, on the mouth of a volcano, and it was fortunate for all hands the eruption was postponed till the building was almost emptied. Miss Hall, when she left her school room at five o'clock, perceived no indications of fire.

=Yesterday afternoon the ladies' sewing society met in the parlor of the First Parish church.

=The Chautauqua Circle met Monday afternoon, with Mrs. Frank Locke, in East Lexington.

=Mr. Frank Lord and family and several former guests of the house spent Thanksgiving Day at the Russell House.

=The monthly meeting of the trustees of Cary Library was held on Tuesday evening, in the trustees' room off the Library room, in Town Hall.

=The ladies' missionary societies connected with Hancock church hold the monthly missionary meeting at the church this (Friday) afternoon.

=The children went back to school on Monday after a pleasant but short holiday season which included Thanksgiving day and the remainder of the week.

=The Woman's Alliance, composed of ladies connected with the Unitarian church, held their regular meeting in the First Parish church, Tuesday afternoon of this week.

=The semi-monthly meeting of the board of Selectmen for the approval of bills and transaction of current business was held yesterday afternoon, in their room in Town Hall.

=Rev. Mr. Cole, of the Taunton Congregational church, exchanged pulpits with Rev. Edw. G. Porter, last Sabbath, and conducted both morning and evening services at the Hancock church.

=The lecture which was to have been given by Rev. L. B. Hatch, but was postponed on account of his recent illness, will be given next Sunday evening, at the Baptist church, at seven o'clock. The public are invited to be present.

=The Simon W. Robinson Lodge, order of Masons, hold their monthly meeting next Monday evening, in the lodge room in Town Hall. It will be the occasion of the annual installation of officers, elected at the last meeting.

=Preparations have commenced already at the churches for the great Christmas festival. The Sunday school connected with the Baptist church is preparing a concert program for the occasion.

=This week the Tourist Club met with Mrs. J. H. French, at her house on Hancock street, Monday afternoon. The subject for the reading on this occasion was Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake," which was continued from last week.

=The work of building an addition to the barn on the Town Farm is progressing. The cellar for the same has been built and the lumber is on the premises ready to commence the work of putting up the frame. John McKay is the contractor for the building.

=The Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor are planning for a lecture to be given just after the holidays. The lecturer will be Gen. O. O. Howard, and the subject of his lecture will be his experience at Gettysburg during that memorable battle of the late war.

=Mr. Hammon Reed protected his premises, next to the burning building, Monday evening, with lawn hose but the buildings which were principally damaged were on the Wetherbee estate opposite, the wind carrying the burning embers in that direction.

=Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Robbins and Mr. and Mrs. Crosby have closed their house here, and taken up their winter quarters in Boston, the former on Bowdoin St., and the latter couple at their home on Mt. Vernon street. They have leased the house occupied by them here, of Dr. Holmes, for several years.

=The fire was a great source of interest and excitement to the school children. They were on hand the next day, but their interest and excitement was practically worked off by enlisting their aid in removing the books not destroyed or damaged from the building (almost all were found to be in good condition) and transferring them to a place of safety in the Selectmen's room in Town Hall.

=The young people connected with the Baptist and Hancock churches and members of the Y. P. S. C. E. have interested themselves in instituting a series of services under their auspices in East Lexington, at the request of several of the society who live in this section. The first meeting was held last Sunday afternoon at the home of Mr. Crowe and was well attended. The meetings of the Christian Endeavor society have al-

ways proved the most popular of their kind wherever held, as all the towns in our vicinity can attest, and we have no doubt the ones at the East Village will meet with the support of the community. There is no reason why the services of the society should not be as pleasant and successful in the lower part of the town as they are at the centre, where they would not be dispensed with under any consideration.

=Only nineteen days before Christmas.

=The meeting of the Lend-a-Hand Club will occur next Tuesday.

=The cold snap made fine skating for the boys and girls on the smaller ponds.

=Work was stopped on the new school house by the severe cold snap of the first of the week.

=Hancock school house is no more. Is there any one to weep over the remains?

=The Selectmen ordered out the Hook & Ladder Co. Tuesday morning to clear away dangerous walls and timbers in the Hancock school, burned the day before.

=The Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor will hold a meeting in Village Hall, East Lexington, Sunday afternoon next, at quarter past three.

=Last week juries were drawn to serve the present term of the Superior court held at East Cambridge. Messrs. J. Fred Hutchinson and A. Fletcher Spaulding were the names drawn.

=There was a business meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Congregational church, on Monday evening. It was voted to revise the constitution and a committee was chosen to have this matter in charge.

=The Woman's Relief Corps met in G. A. R. Hall, Wednesday afternoon, with an average attendance in spite of the snow storm. It was the time for the annual election of officers but as only a partial list was chosen at this time the publication of the names is deferred till a full list is obtained.

=One of those pleasant monthly social occasions which have come to be designated the meeting of the Thimble Club, was held this week, on Thursday, from eleven o'clock to three, there being a fair attendance of the ladies of Hancock church to participate in the work and social features of the occasion. The club met this month with Mrs. Bea Chapman, at her home on Adams St.

=To-day (Friday) the Hancock Christian Endeavor Society are to send a Christmas box to a Sunday school in Minnesota. The contents of the box is to furnish the articles for a Christmas tree for a struggling Sunday school in the far west. The next meeting of the society will be Monday evening and will be directed by one of the young lady members. The subject for the same is "Givers. Of what? To whom? Results."

=The Monday Club met for the first time with Mrs. A. S. Parsons on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Parsons is a new member of the club and was recently invited to join to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mrs. E. A. Shaw, who was prominent in the formation of this literary band of ladies, which otherwise remains the same in its membership as at its start. On this occasion Mrs. C. C. Goodwin read a paper full of information and practical thought on "The Jesuits at the time of the Reformation." The club will meet with Mrs. Hammon Reed next week.

=Rev. L. B. Hatch conducted a missionary service at the Baptist church, on Sunday evening last. The program was made up of recitations and selections by the choir, mainly, the address by the pastor being brief and concluding the exercises, extreme hoarseness making it painful effort for him to speak. The exercises were prepared to be appropriate to the missionary topic and were as interesting as they were varied. The following was the order of exercises:

=Praise service; scripture reading; prayer; singing; choir; reading, Miss Ferguson; singing, choir; reading, Mrs. Huckins; singing, choir; reading, Mrs. Norris; singing, choir; reading, Mrs. Snow; offering; reading, Mrs. Wilkins; address; song; singing; benediction.

=Superintendent Ham, with the assistance of the school Committee and Selectmen, soon found quarters for the classes which are unfortunately turned out of house and home at this time of the year by the burning of the centre school. Miss Hall's class will occupy the hall of the Hancock Engine House, on Merriam St., and provision has been made for Miss Parker's school by using the assessor's room and the Cary Library room which adjoins, in Town Hall building. The partition is to be removed between the two rooms. The vacant store next to Pherham's pharmacy has been hired for the use of Miss Riley's class and Mrs. Lane and her pupils will find quarters at the High school in one of the less used rooms. The schools will open just as soon as they can get the rooms in order and desks put up.

=Mr. E. P. Nichols, of East Lexington, has been unanimously elected on

the board of School Committee, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Lawrence. Mr. Nichols sent his acceptance of the same at a meeting of the officers held Tuesday evening.

=The first meeting of the dancing class will take place in Town Hall next Monday afternoon, under the direction of Miss Devoll.

=Rev. Carlton A. Staples delivered a lecture on "Gen. John Logan," before the G. A. R. Post, of Sterling, Mass., on Tuesday evening of this week.

=The young friends of Wm. B. Rankin gave him a surprise party at his home on Main street, Wednesday evening, it being the occasion of his 17th birthday. Supper and a social time filled the evening.

=A charming dancing party is being arranged to close the old year out. It will be given at the Russell House, December 31. The party is under the efficient management of Messrs. H. S. Raymond, E. P. Merriam, Will Brown and Geo. Gilman.

=The cases of Mrs. Julia Savage and Mrs. Nora Drury for an assault on Cornelius O'Leary is finally settled after carrying it to the higher court. The cases were heard in Superior Court, at East Cambridge, on Tuesday, and on the plaintiffs pleading guilty they were discharged after paying all the costs of the court, which in all amounted to quite a sum.

=Mr. Dana Tufts entertained his associates of the young people's society connected with the Hancock church, on Tuesday evening at the residence of his father, on Main street. Rev. E. G. Porter, their pastor, was an honored guest, and a handsomely spread supper was served in the dining room. The company were very agreeably entertained by a charming violin duett by Miss Nellie Holt and Helen Tufts. Vocal selections were rendered by Mr. E. P. Merriam and Miss Susie Muzzey and Bessie Tufts, the latter giving a duett. Miss Holt read "Amateur theatricals" and "Dainty little maiden," winning the hearty commendation of her hearers.

=Do not consult anybody, but invest twenty-five cents in a bottle of Salvation Oil. It kills pain!

When we reflect that so many human beings die of consumption we must come to the conclusion that everybody should be provided with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the poor consumptive's friend.

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When we reflect that so many human beings die

Jim.

"Jim has a future front of him"—That's what they used to say of Jim, For when young Jim was only ten He mingled with the wisest men, With wisest men he used to mix, And talk of law and politics; And everybody said of Jim, "He has a future front of him."

When Jim was twenty years of age, All costumed ready for life's stage, He had a perfect man's physique, And knew philosophy and Greek; He'd delved in every misty tome Of old Arabia and Rome, And everybody said of Jim, "He has a future front of him."

When Jim was thirty years of age, He'd made a world-wide pilgrimage, He'd walked and studied 'neath the trees Of German universities, And visited and pondered on The sites of Thebes and Babylon; And everybody said of Jim, "He has a future front of him."

The heir to all earth's heritage Was Jim at forty years of age, The lote of all the years was shut, And focused in his occiput; And people thought, so much he knew, "What wondrous things our Jim will do!" They more than ever said of Jim, "He has a future front of him."

At fifty years, though Jim was changed, He had his knowledge well arranged, All tabulated, systemized, And adequately synthesized.

His head was so well filled within He thought: "I'm ready to begin," And everybody said of Jim, "He has a future front of him."

At sixty—No more may be said—

At sixty years poor Jim was dead.

The preacher said that such as he Would shine to all eternity;

In other worlds beyond the blue,

There was great work for Jim to do;

And over his bier he said of Jim,

"He has a future front of him."

The great deeds we are going to do

Shine 'gainst the vastness of the blue,

Like sunset clouds of lurid light

Against the background of the night,

And so we climb the endless slope,

Far up the crownless heights of hope,

And each one makes himself a Jim,

And rears a future front of him.

AGATHA'S SACRIFICE.

Agatha, hovering over the conservatory treasures, flitting from shrub to shrub, from flower to flower, uttered a cry of delight, and darted through the gap left in a hedge of cactus by the removal of a box. This was forbidden ground, but Agatha never stopped to think of that.

Before her, fenced in by a screen of fine wire, was a vining plant, which, left unprotected, had twined and intertwined its tendrils until it stood an impenetrable mass of foliage, covered now with budding clusters, a few of which towards the top had burst into early bloom. Glowing, cup-like blossoms grouped on slender, waving stems, and seeming to spill down streams of fragrance from their rosy hearts. Agatha held her breath and clasped her hands in silent ecstasy.

Philip Armstrong, coming slowly down the bordered path, caught a sight of her through a break in the cactus hedge, and cried out in quick horror. He sprang forward, his face blanched deadly white, as hers was now. He caught her up, and bore her out where the marble basin of a fountain caught the falling spray, and trickled over in tiny ice-cold streams.

She was lying in his arms, still and senseless. He dashed the water in her face, and set about chafing her hands in a manner which would have appeared cruelly rough but for the intense anxiety his face betrayed. He gave a sigh of relief when she opened her eyes languidly, and then, after a moment, sat up, brushing the moisture from her eyes.

"What is the matter?" she asked. "Did I faint? I never was so silly before."

"For heaven's sake, never let yourself be caught so again."

The danger past, his usual brusque eccentricity returned.

"Do you know what you were doing?"

"No—what?"

"Taking an express ticket to immortality, by the shortest and easiest route."

"What do you mean? Where was I? Oh, I remember now—the beautiful blossoms. It is a shame to keep them there entirely from view. I'm sure it must be your work. Mrs. Redbrooke is not so selfish."

"Not so daring. The plant, Agatha, is the deadliest poison. A drop of the secretion from its succulent leaves, or the direct inhalation of its perfume, will alike produce almost instant death. You owe your own safety to your distance from the open blossoms."

She shuddered visibly.

"And it is so lovely! Is there nothing beautiful that does not carry fatality with it, I wonder?"

She regretted her thoughtless speech when she saw the shade settle down upon her face.

"There is no such thing as perfe-

tion, you know: so that which seems to approach it, nearest must conceal the greatest defect, to vindicate the rule. It was carelessness of my sister Alice not to warn you from that corner."

"Oh, Mrs. Redbrooke did, but I forgot when I saw the blossoms. I shall not make excuses, for I mean to explore it any way. An interdiction without the reason given is apt to arouse my natural Eve!"

That was the beginning of their friendship. Before, Philip Armstrong had held himself aloof from all companionship—was gradually becoming enveloped in a crust of misanthropy and prejudice, which might tarnish, but could not corrode, the happy natural faculties he possessed. Beguiled from his brusque eccentricity of manner and solitary habits, he proved an agreeable as well as an instructive companion. His was the old story of early love and betrayed faith; and because one woman had played him false he decided that there were none true.

Agatha, strong in her belief of human goodness, imposed upon herself the task of showing him his error. An easy lesson to acknowledge when inculcated by such a teacher; but Philip was not prepared to yield up his stronghold of years without a show of resistance.

During his years of seclusion, Philip had imbibed a love of chemistry, and fitted up a little room with necessary apparatus for experimental researches. Passing this that same afternoon, Agatha saw him, with a half-mask drawn over his face, busied over his phials; and she paused by the door, which was slightly ajar.

"May I come in?" she asked.

He turned, motioning her back.

"No, not now. I am endeavoring to discover an antidote for poison-bloom, and am dealing with chemicals scarcely less deadly. If I risk the lives of others by keeping such a dangerous pet, it is but fair that I should jeopardize my own to insure their security."

"Is not your life precious?" she asked, reproachfully.

"Stunted and barren, how can it be? However, I have led you to overestimate the danger. Only inexperienced hands would create it here."

"Bearding the lion in his den?" cried Mrs. Redbrooke, coming down the passage. "Agatha, I wonder at your temerity. Is he very formidable?"

Laughing, she looked over Agatha's shoulder in her brother's laboratory.

"Go away, both of you," cried Philip. "I shall be tempted to provoke an explosion, if the labors of science are to be thus interrupted. Alice, take charge of that young lady, if you don't want the house demolished about your ears."

"Come, then, my dear. Mr. Mallow is in the parlor; he will appreciate you."

"Oh, dear!" sighed Agatha, moving away. "That beardless boy!"

Philip, hearing her, stroked his own luxuriant hirsute growth with proud fondness, and, smiling, resumed his task. He went down, hours later, wearied and disappointed.

"The antidote," asked Agatha, "did you discover it?"

"No; but I am sanguine still. Simple failure does not necessarily imply defeat."

Still the object of his search eluded him; but repeated failures only served to increase his resolution. Early and late, Agatha knew him to be in his laboratory, working with scarcely diminished zeal. Then, one day came when her little room did not witness his presence; neither did he appear within the family circle. Agatha wandered restlessly about until Mrs. Redbrooke came, and changed her vague uneasiness into a settled, dull pain, which weighed heavily down upon her.

"Oh, Agatha, my sweet friend," the lady began, "it is coming out like a romance—plots, misunderstandings and the usual happy finale. I told you of Phil's early disappointment, you remember. We all thought Flora Macy treated him very badly; but it appears that the poor girl was imposed upon by some ridiculous stories to his discredit, and was persuaded by false representations into her marriage with her cousin. It was her father's doing, to keep the Macy estate unbroken. But she is a widow now, and has written to Phil, explaining it all. Poor girl! To think of our blaming her so, when she has really suffered most."

"He has gone to her?" Agatha asked, constrainedly.

"No. He is quite overcome by the news, and has locked himself in his bed-chamber. But I have planned a surprise for him. I am going for Flora without his knowledge. You shall accompany me if you wish, my dear."

She shuddered visibly.

"And it is so lovely! Is there nothing beautiful that does not carry fatality with it, I wonder?"

She regretted her thoughtless speech when she saw the shade settle down upon her face.

"There is no such thing as perfe-

tion, you know: so that which seems to approach it, nearest must conceal the greatest defect, to vindicate the rule. It was carelessness of my sister Alice not to warn you from that corner."

Philip, coming down in the dusk, paused at the door of the yet unlighted parlor.

"Agatha, are you there? I have found my antidote at last."

A figure that was not Agatha's floated out of the dimmer shadows of the room, his hand was imprisoned in the clinging clasp of soft, white fingers, his pardon implored by a voice broken with tearful sobbing.

"Oh, Phil! Phil! Can you forgive and forget. I have suffered so for my hasty judgment of you! If you knew all, you would bear me no ill-will—I explained my mistakes and my wrong-doing in such bitter remorse."

"Flora, is it you? Don't reproach yourself for what is irrevocably past. I forgave you when I thought you were more in fault than I now know you to have been."

That was all; and Flora Macy felt the chill of disappointment—knew that the old relation between them could never be re-established.

But Agatha, on the stairs, seeing their figures dimly outlined there together in the wan light, broke out with a dry sob, and fled away from the sight which was torture to her. He caught the sound of her speeding steps and followed after her, fearing he knew not what. But he lost her on the way, and, seeking vainly for a time, turned at length towards the conservatory. The last rays of the fading western light fell upon the wide central aisle. Coming towards him, her face alight with glorious tenderness, her arms filled with clusters of the beautiful deadly flowers, was Agatha. She saw him standing there, struck motionless with horror, and spoke quietly, but with breathless intensity.

"Ah, my love! It is fitting you should know my sacrifice. I could not live and see another woman blessed by your dear love, which I coveted. But I can die—oh, so gladly!—wishing you all happiness with her! See!"

"Is not your life precious?" she asked, reproachfully.

"Stunted and barren, how can it be? However, I have led you to overestimate the danger. Only inexperienced hands would create it here."

She buried her face among the fragrant blossoms. That broke the spell which held him. He tore them away from her, flung them back into a far corner, and rushed away to his laboratory. The antidote was there to his hand; and, despite her action, Agatha was saved. She did not know it, though, or realize the assurance of perfect happiness to which she awoke at last, until she had passed days of torpor succeeded by weeks of fever, after which came complete convalescence.

When she could move about again, at her request, Philip took her to the spot where the dangerous plant had been. It was gone, and sweet-scented mimosa grew there instead.

"I could not trust it, even with my antidote," he declared. "But here you have all the fragrance without the bane."

Agatha was contented, though she knew it would never have tempted her again.

Sea Weed as a Fertilizer.

In some places the sea restores some of its spoil in the form of seaweed and fishes, which are gathered on the coast farms and used for manure. These contain chiefly nitrogen and phosphoric acid, but are deficient in lime and potash; and experience has shown that, while these substances give liberal returns for a time, the soil gradually becomes reduced in fertility and unable to yield profitable crops. It is thus with all special fertilizers, the effect of which is to exhaust the land of those elements that are not provided. The remedy is a simple one. Wood ashes, which contain potash and lime, would balance the other elements and supply all the needs of the soil.

It is true that the seaweed contains a large proportion of soda, but this will not afford a substitute for potash. By composting the weed and the fish, or the fish waste from the oil factories, with wood ashes, or even with lime, and plaster, the manure would be made complete, and the exhaustion of the soil would be avoided. Where seaweed is abundant there is no doubt that it might be gathered and dried and baled for easy transportation, and carried hundreds of miles with profit for its use as manure, and when dried it is an excellent absorbent and has a valuable antiseptic and deodorizing effect in stables.—[New York Times.]

"Sorry for Him."

"Do you shave yourself?" asked Moodie of the barber.

"Yes, sir," returned the barber.

"Well, you have my sympathy," said Moodie.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS IN PARIS.

In Paris there are five professional schools for girls. The course of instruction embraces modern languages, domestic economy, industrial designing, cutting and fitting garments, and accounts. Each school is equipped with a kitchen, and workshops for making corsets, feathers and other staple articles of trade. Girls are admitted at fourteen, and remain three or four years.—[New York Star.]

CONFESSOR OF A GLOVE DEALER.

"There, you see, is a table on which are some periodicals," said a glove dealer. "That is for gentlemen who come in here with ladies who want to buy gloves. Before I put that table in the gentleman came to the counter with the lady and the lady ordered her gloves. The next day they came back with the information that they were too small. I soon found that women did not like to tell their escorts the size of the glove their wear. So I put in this table and have the latest periodicals on hand. When the lady comes in with her escort I manage to get the escort over to this table where he becomes interested. She makes her purchase and the gloves do not come back. A trick of the trade, and a small one. I grant you. The world doesn't know how much trickery there is in trade."—[New York Mercury.]

A BIG STOCK OF FANS.

While calling upon one of our ultra fashionable ladies the other day, says a writer in the Philadelphia Times, I was almost startled by the array of fans called for nowadays by the exigencies of various toilets; for a single discord in color stamps the fair woman as utterly lacking in artistic sense which is supposed to lift this question of personal adornment to the level of an educational factor.

There were ordinary fans for ordinary uses; then there were dinner fans, and theatre fans, and ball fans, and reception fans, and card party fans, and carriage fans, and last and least, church fans and funeral fans! An old German proverb says, "Who hath the choice hath the pain." If this be true think of the sufferings of this poor woman.

FAIR OF CAST-OFF FINEY.

English women of the better classes never give their old dresses, etc., to their servants. They very wisely hold that it is injudicious, unsuitable and "bad form" generally to allow their cooks, waitresses and chambermaids to parade about in the gowns in which their mistresses have once swept through marble halls and tapestried drawing rooms. They sell all their old or discarded finery to some discreet old party, who pledges herself to dispose of it outside of London. Here in Gotham this selling of "ole close" is being rapidly adopted by women who feel they must dress a la mode, and yet whose means make it difficult to discard each season's dresses. There are at least three old women who buy the cast-off finery of fashionable women, and who give, all things considered, a very fair price for dresses, wraps, hats and parasols. The purchasers always give a sum to guarantee that the garments shall be resold only in the extreme West and South, and there has yet been no apparent breach of faith.—[New York Press.]

THE AGE OF CUSHIONS.

Cushions seem to be the perennial delight of the average woman. This is an age of cushions, and her soul rejoices in them. The saddle-bag cushions still exist and are likely to as they have happily solved the "tidy" problem. Those wretched things, abhorred by mankind, are gone, it is hoped, never to return. But having hung the saddle bags over the backs of our chairs there must still be cushions galore for window seats, couches, corners, to fit in uncomfortable angles—cushions unlimited and of endless variety. The melon cushion looks rather pretty if it is well made, but the acorn cushion is newer and is being shown at the art shops.

This, which is, of course, many times the size of its forest prototype, has the acorn of pale-green silk and the cup of darker green, which is put on rather full and sewed down in spots to give the raised, uneven look of nature. Another pretty combination of the acorn is reddish-brown plush and pale-yellow silk. A loop is sewed for the stem to take hold by. These well-defined shapes, however, cannot be recommended as satisfactory for general wear.

Plain, square, oblong, oval, or round cushions last longer in every way, and can be so different in material and decoration as to supply the needed variety. White silk cushions wrought in gold embroidery are

used in very dainty apartments, but their delicacy hardly fits them for cushion service.

EXPLORER STANLEY'S BRIDE.

A New York reporter thus described Explorer Stanley's bride: Now about Mrs. Stanley. She is really more interesting to the average mortal than the great explorer. She is a woman decidedly of the old-fashioned type. Her ideas in dress are not superior to those of the ordinary English woman of taste. She wore a gown of soft yellow stuff, looped up here and there without any special reference to the natural loops in her frame, with black patches about the neck by way of ornament, and something about her throat which looked remarkably like red sofa fringe, but which may have been the spoils of some great African princess. But just because her appearance is so old-fashioned Mrs. Stanley is very attractive to look at.

Her neck is long—and, by the way, its length was constantly taken advantage of to bring her face nearer to Mr. Stanley. She has a wonderfully pink complexion, with very active dimples in both cheeks.

Her hair, very fluffy, like that of the average young woman, who has been washing her head, is gathered up in a loose roll from her forehead back over the tops of her ears, and is fastened behind in a sort of a bunch, like the ancient American "waterfall," except that it is pretty instead of hideous, and has no net over it. Everybody on seeing Mrs. Stanley will say at once that she looks like somebody whom he knows. This is not as flattering a thing as one would like to say of such an interesting young woman, but it is the fact. For example, Miss Phoebe Russell, who used to play at Daly's looks very much like Mrs. Stanley, except that she has a great deal more character in her face than the sweet and placid wife of the king of the jungle.

Not a Local Disease

Because catarrh affects your head, it is not therefore a local disease. If it did not exist in your blood, it would not manifest itself in your nose. The secret now in your brain is before you. Read carefully this article, back in your heart again and soon discontinued to your liver, stomach, kidneys, and so on. Whatever impurities the blood does not carry away, cause what we call disease. Therefore when you have catarrh in the nose, a sniff or other inhalation at most give only temporary relief. The only way to effect a cure is to attack the disease in the blood, by taking a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which eliminates all impurities and then permanently cures catarrh. The success of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is known to many people it has cured.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by G. J. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Nothing On Earth Will

MAKE HENS LAY.

LIKE Sheridan's Condition Powder!

It is absolutely pure, highly concentrated. In quantity, one ounce a day. Sold in medicine. Frees and cures all diseases. Good for young chicks. Worth more than gold when hens moult. Sample for 25 cents in stamp, five packages \$1.25. Send to Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & CO., 106 Canal St., New York. **WITH BEST POULTRY MAGAZINE,** sample copy free. **Poultry Rating Guide** free with \$1.00 order or more. **J. H. SCHENCK & CO.**, 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

Only \$28.

If beauty be the right cue, examine this. It leans as near to true art as anything in furniture can.

It is all scaled to a cost of \$40, but we have marked it at \$28 to serve as an introduction to our richly appointed stock of Dining Room furniture.

The wood is selected oak, finely finished and richly decorated with hand carving and pierced work. The tall posts are Colonial, as is also the deep panelled base. The shape is triangular.

The back of the closet, however, is square, so that the shelves are shaped thus: and against this back, in grooves, are placed decorated plates and platters. The shelves have double rows of brass hooks beneath. The door covers the entire front, having its opening on the side.

Paine's Furniture Co.

48 CANAL ST. South Side Boston & Main Depot, Boston.

GAIN ONE POUND A Day.

A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCER,

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. AVOID SUBSTITUTIONS AND IMITATIONS.

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On Time Certificates of Deposit, Interest payable quarterly, with coupons attached.

Write for Sample Certificates, Terms, etc.

We have over one hundred Massachusetts Stockholders to whom we can refer. Liberal commission to reliable Agents to represent us. Address

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C I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.

Mr. D. A. D. AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of service.

D. R. DYE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

\$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

Youthful Vigor Restored

Health and Manhood permanently recovered by using our famous Nervous Debility Pill, \$1 per box, six for \$5.00. MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 24 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. Mention this paper.

FOR THE HOUSE WIFE.

ESCALLOPED ONIONS.

To prepare escalloped onions stir together one tablespoonful of butter and one tablespoonful of flour, add one cupful of sweet milk and cook in a saucepan, stirring constantly until smooth. Boil the onions till soft, adding a little salt to the water; then fill the baking dish with onions and crack er crumbs, having a layer of the crackers on top. Season with bits of butter and a little pepper, pour the sauce over all and bake until nicely browned.—Brooklyn Citizen.

QUINCES PRESERVED WHOLE.

Peel rather small ripe quinces of even size, scoop out the cores from the stem ends, weigh and put the fruit in a preserving kettle, cover it with boiling water, and boil it gently until it is tender but not in the least broken; the cores and peelings should be tied in a thin cloth and boiled with the fruit; add to the water in which the fruit was boiled one pound of sugar to each pound of fruit, removing all scum as it rises, and when it is quite free from scum pour it over the fruit and let it stand over night; the next day put the fruit and syrup into the preserving kettle and boil them gently together until the fruit looks clear; take the fruit from the syrup when it looks clear and put it into glass jars; continue to boil the syrup until a little of it, cooled on a saucer, jellies, then pour it over the fruit; when the preserves are cold close the jars air-tight.—[Chicago News.]

BOILED CABBAGE.

Choose firm, fresh cabbage; either cut it in quarters and cut out the inner stalk or separate the leaves and cut their toughest parts; have ready plenty of salted boiling water; thoroughly wash the cabbage in plenty of cold salted water; then boil it in the boiling water only until it is tender, which will be in from ten to fifteen minutes, according to the size and freshness of the vegetable. Remember that it needs to be cooked only till tender, but not until it grows soft and watery. While it is cooking make a sauce for it as follows:

Stir together over the fire a tablespoonful each of butter and flour until they are smoothly blended, then gradually stir into them a pint of milk, a teaspoonful of salt and a quarter of a saltspoonful each of white pepper and grated nutmeg and continue to stir the sauce until it has boiled for two minutes, when it will be ready for use. It can be kept hot by placing the saucepan which contains it in another pan of hot water on the back part of the stove. When the cabbage is tender drain it, put it into a deep dish and pour the sauce over it. If the sauce is desired in a different form the yolk of a raw egg may be stirred into it just before it is poured over the cabbage.—[Juliet Corson.]

BOILED APPLE DUMPLING.

A boiled apple dumpling, properly made, is a good wholesome dessert. The best plain crust for such a pudding is an English suet crust. It is no more trouble to make than a crust raised with baking powder, such as is usually made in this country for such puddings; and it is much more delicious and probably more wholesome. Select only the best beef's kidney suet for this crust. Free it from tissues and chop it fine. Put a teaspoonful of salt in half a cup of chopped suet. Mix the suet in a pound of flour, add a small cup of ice-cold water and mix the whole to a firm paste. Do not add any more water unless absolutely necessary. Roll the paste out to the thickness of half an inch.

The English use bowls to cook all their puddings in, tying a floured cloth over the top of the pudding, but our covered tin-pudding moulds are much better in which to cook a pudding made with a crust—a pudding to which a drop of additional water is usually fatal after it has once begun to cook. Properly covered up in a tin pudding-mould not a drop of water can boil into it and it will cook more rapidly, as it should, in tin than in an earthen bowl; though it must be said that the latter is the best in which to cook a fruit pudding which requires slow, continuous cooking for hours. A conical mound with a tube in the centre is very pretty for a dumpling, though the conventional form for such a pudding is a cylinder.—[New York Tribune.]

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Hot alum water is one of the best insect destroyers. Apply with a brush to cracks, bedsteads or wherever insects are found.

Willow furniture mattings, etc., may be cleaned with salt and water applied with a nailbrush. Rinse well and dry thoroughly.

CLIPPINGS.

Illinois Methodists are arranging to celebrate their centennial in 1893.

Baron Albert Rothschild, of Vienna, is an enthusiastic amateur photographer.

In Paris 1072 persons died of typhoid fever between 1884 and 1888; in London only 612.

The value of the wheat and hay crop of Washington this year is estimated at \$19,000,000.

Mr. Boone, of the Marietta (Ohio) national bank, is a great-great grandson of the famous Daniel Boone.

The latest statistics show that there are 71,287 lepers in Bengal, 13,944 in Madras, and 13,842 in Bombay. The lepers in the native States are not included in these totals.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes out that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay him one hundred dollars for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HODD'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY, HAVENSTRAW, N. Y.

"This is to certify that I have used for two years Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, and during that time I have not paid \$3 for doctors' bills. I have used it for pains and aches, dysentery, sore throats, cuts and burns, and by its use have saved several children's lives when attacked by diphtheria. To the public I say, only try it and you will find its value."

New York and Berkshire Marble Company

Our readers attention is called to the advertisement of the stock of above company, which is offered for sale in another column of our paper.

The marble quarried by this company is of superior quality, and finds a ready and quick sale for large and costly buildings; and under careful and conservative management produces large profits, thereby making the stock very valuable and desirable for conservative investors.

This company is composed of careful business men, and the name of its bankers is sufficient guarantee of their good faith.

Group—Children's Lives Saved.

HAVENSTRAW, N. Y.

"This is to certify that I have used for two years Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, and during that time I have not paid \$3 for doctors' bills. I have used it for pains and aches, dysentery, sore throats, cuts and burns, and by its use have saved several children's lives when attacked by diphtheria. To the public I say, only try it and you will find its value."

JOHN T. ROBERTS.

Sold by all druggists at 2 and 5 cents.

Depot 40 Murray St., New York.

SEAL

Nature's Purity.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, etc.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

— Sold by Dr. druggists.

The total income of the Church of England is about \$1,000,000 a week.

You wear out clothes on a wash board ten times as much as on the body. How foolish. Buy Dobbins' Electric Soap of your grocer and save this useless wear. Made ever since 1864. Don't take imitation. There are lots of them.

The India and Ceylon teas are said to be stronger than the Chinese.

A \$2.50 Paper for \$1.75.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION gives so much for the sum aforesaid that it costs it no wonder to take it. It is a weekly paper and contains illustrations, its Weekly Illustrated Supplement, and its Double Holiday Number, it seems as if the publishers could not do enough to please. By sending \$1.75 now you may obtain it free. January, 1892. Address, THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

SEE WITH EYES.

According to Aristotle matter is eternal. But there is one kind of matter in every house which is not eternal, and that is china. It is a sore trial to patients to have valuable china broken. The best way to avoid it is to protect it by having it properly cared for in a safe place. Fine China is to be had now be bought at Paine's Furniture Warehouses on Canal street, Boston, as low as \$2 to \$25.

Guaranteed five year eight per cent. First Mortgages on Kansas City property. Interest payable every six months principal and interest collected when due and remitted without expense to lender. For sale by J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo. Write for particulars.

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LOWELL SYSTEM.

On and after Oct. 13, 1880, trains will run as follows:

LEAVE BOSTON FOR Reformatory Station, 7.30, a.m.; 1:35, 4:50, p.m.; Sundays, 12:50, p.m. **Return** at 8:40, a.m.; 12:30, 4:10, p.m.; Sunday 8:45, a.m.; 4:30, p.m.

LEAVE BOSTON FOR Concord, Mass., at 7:50, a.m.; 1:35, 4:50, p.m.; Sunday, 12:50, p.m. **Return** at 8:45, a.m.; 12:30, 4:17, p.m.; Sunday, 8:30, a.m.; 4:36, p.m.

LEAVE BOSTON FOR Bedford at 6:45, 7:05, 7:50, a.m.; 1:35, 4:50, 5:50, 6:05, 6:30, 10:15, p.m.; Sunday, 9:15 a.m., 12:50, 6:00, p.m. **Return** at 5:45, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 8:30, 8:58, 9:35, a.m.; 12:47, 3:35, 4:28, 6:05, p.m.; Sunday, 9:04, a.m.; 12:35, 4:46, p.m.

LEAVE BOSTON FOR Lexington at 6:00, 6:45, 7:05, 7:50, 8:20, 9:05, 10:00, 10:50, a.m.; 12:20, 1:35, 2:50, 3:45, 4:25, 4:50, 5:25, 5:50, 6:05, 6:30, 7:05, 7:45, 9:15, 10:15, 11:25, p.m.; Sunday, 9:15, a.m.; 12:30, 2:00, 4:30, 6:00, p.m. **Return** at 4:45, 5:35, 6:20, 7:05, 7:30, 8:07, 8:38, 9:19, 9:45, 10:12, 11:10, 8:20, 9:10, 10:35, 10:50, a.m.; 12:00, 12:57, 2:30, 3:42, 3:55, 4:37, 5:18, 6:14, 6:35, 9:05, 10:10, p.m.; Sunday, 9:16, a.m.; 4:50, p.m.

LEAVE BOSTON FOR Arlington Heights at 6:00, 6:45, 7:05, 7:50, 8:20, 9:05, 10:00, 10:50, a.m.; 12:20, 1:35, 2:50, 3:45, 4:25, 4:50, 5:25, 5:50, 6:05, 6:30, 7:05, 7:45, 9:15, 10:15, 11:25, p.m.; Sunday, 9:15, a.m.; 12:30, 2:00, 4:30, 6:00, p.m. **Return** at 4:45, 5:35, 6:20, 7:05, 7:30, 8:07, 8:38, 9:19, 9:45, 10:12, 11:10, 8:20, 9:10, 10:35, 10:50, a.m.; 12:00, 12:57, 2:30, 3:42, 3:55, 4:37, 5:18, 6:14, 6:35, 9:05, 10:10, p.m.; Sunday, 9:16, a.m.; 4:50, p.m.

LEAVE BOSTON FOR Lexington at 6:00, 6:45, 7:05, 7:50, 8:20, 9:05, 10:00, 10:50, a.m.; 12:20, 1:35, 2:50, 3:45, 4:25, 4:50, 5:25, 5:50, 6:05, 6:30, 7:05, 7:45, 9:15, 10:15, 11:25, p.m.; Sunday, 9:15, a.m.; 12:30, 2:00, 4:30, 6:00, p.m. **Return** at 4:45, 5:35, 6:20, 7:05, 7:30, 8:07, 8:38, 9:19, 9:45, 10:12, 11:10, 8:20, 9:10, 10:35, 10:50, a.m.; 12:00, 12:57, 2:30, 3:42, 3:55, 4:37, 5:18, 6:14, 6:35, 9:05, 10:10, p.m.; Sunday, 9:16, a.m.; 4:50, p.m.

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LEAVE BOSTON FOR Lowell at 7:00, 10:15, a.m.; 1:35, 6:00, p.m.

LEAVE Lexington FOR Lowell at 7:25, 10:25, a.m.; 4:19, 6:21, p.m.

LEAVE Lowell FOR Lexington AND Arlington at 7:00, 9:15, a.m.; 3:30, 5:35, p.m.

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In our Ladies' Dress Department may be found all the latest styles in Plaids, Stripes, Cashmere, Henrietta Silk and Satin. We also make Suits and Tea Gowns to order, from all fabrics, at less price than is usually charged for the material. We guarantee perfect satisfaction.

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Our Fall and Winter Stock is now complete, embracing full lines of JACKETS in all styles, WRAPS, NEWMARKETS, CAPES, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHES, from 4 years to 18 years, at prices varying according to quality.

Plush JACKETS.

We carry a full line of best London Dye, and it would be difficult to detect the difference between them and the real. Made tight-fitting REEFS and vest fronts.

Fur CAPES.

We have CAPES in all the leading Furs, including ASTRACHAN, BEAVER, MINK, MONKEY, SEALSKIN, WOOL SKIN and KRAMER. Made with Shawl Collar, half-tight fitting.

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Free Fare to out-of-town Customers.

Send for Catalogue. Open Evenings.

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CREDIT HOUSE,
851 to 855 Washington Street,
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P. A. McCARTHY,
Custom Tailor.
LATEST FALL STYLES NOW READY.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

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In all the world there is but one cure, Dr. Haines' Golden Specific. It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholick狂饮者. The Golden Specific has cured many who have taken the Gold Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Seal for circumstantial and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, O.

Instantly relieves and permanently cures Rose Cold, Cold in the Head, Sore Throat, Hay Fever and Catarrh. We guarantee to cure, (or refund the money), everyone who faithfully uses

DR. KARL WESSELHOEFT'S GERMAN CATARRH CURE

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All work executed in a Superior and Artistic Manner at reasonable rates.

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EAST LEXINGTON LOCALS.
—The Chautauqua Circle met with Mrs. Frank Locke.

—Mr. Henry F. Campbell, of Waverly, preached an interesting sermon last Sabbath, taking as his text 1st Corinthians, 13: ch: "Though I speak with the tongues of men and angels and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling symbol." His subject was "Growth."

—There will be a sociable tomorrow evening (Saturday, Dec. 6), at Village Hall. It is hoped there will be a large attendance of old and young.

—The meeting called by the parish committee last Monday evening, at Village Hall, met with quite a hearty response from the village people. Mr. George O. Smith made a statement of the financial condition of the Follen church, and several gentlemen made remarks. Nothing definite was decided upon in regard to the preaching this winter, but many present signified their willingness to double their subscriptions to the church, while a spirit of earnestness seemed to pervade the little band. Our church is sacred to the memory of the saintly Follen, and while it bears the name of freedom on its front, it should be able to have the hearty cooperation of our citizens in filling its pews each Sabbath. It is an attractive church home and needs only the presence and help of the community to make it a power of good here. An active church and Sunday school are the electric currents which draw people within our borders.

—Now is the time for the skaters to improve the golden opportunity, though the weather-wise predict an extra severe winter.

—The Mechanics' Charitable Association is to congratulate on the success of its fair, and those who didn't see it lost much. —The home of Miss Mattie Childs, on Main street, last Saturday night,